A JOURNEY IN CUBA.

HAVANA.

The harbor of Havana is some two or three miles in depth, and for three fifths of a mile next the sea, but 350 to 450 yards in width, though in its inner portion it spreads into several bays. On their southern and eastern shores are small suburban towns, bearing the same relation to Havana which Jersey City and Wil-Bameburgh bear to New-York.

The City of Havana covers the western side of the harbor, its suburbs without the walls (which comprise a very large part of the whole) extending across to the a point of land bounded on one side by the harbor, and on the other by the Gulf.

The streets are narrow, many of them scarcely affording room for the passage of two volantes; often dirty and abounding in ill smells, most prevalent among which is the rank odor of the tasajo, or jerked beef, which is used for the food of the negroes, and forms an important staple of trade. The sidewalks, where they are found, are mere ledges or shelves of stene, from which, when two pedestrians meet, one must usually step off into the carriage-way. Walking thus becomes intolerable, and ladies rarely venture in the streets on foot. Fortunately, public carriages are abundant and cheap, always to be had at a fixed price, and in this feature Havana has greatly the advantage of New-York, where one engages a hack only in the last resort, knowing that the inevitable result is an imposition or quarrel with the conchman. Everybody who has heard of Cuba has heard of the volante, that strange cumbrous gig with shafts twelve or fifteen feet long, on which the body is perched far in advance of the six-foot wheels, drawn by a horse which not only pulls the carriage and bears great part of its weight on his back, but supports the burden of the black postillion or calesero also. The motion of the volante is easy enough, but the comfort of one's ride is marred if he has any of the Anglo-Saxon's sympathy with the brute crestion-a feeling in which the Spaniard seems to be quite de-ficient. The price of a single drive for any distance within the city is but a peseta or quarter-dollar; but if one engages a volante from a stable, he may pay as roundly as for a carriage in New-York. We paid half an ounce, or \$8 50, for two hours' use of a nice one with two horses, and learned, too late, that such was the regular charge for a volante for the afternoon, and would entitle us to its use from 4 to 10 o'clock.

The general plan of the town is nearly regular and rectangular, but the streets wind or bend frequently, bringing into more conspicuous view the striking peculiarities of their architecture.

In the poorer parts of the town, the buildings are of but a single story. Their lowness, the narrowness of the streets, and the bright colors used, reminded us constantly and forcibly of Pompeii. Every window is covered by iron gratings, permitting air to be freely admitted at all hours and excluding unwelcome in truders; but this gives a thoroughly prison-like appearance, and one constantly feels as if the brown faces and pointed Spanish eyes seen behind them belonged to culprits of some description. This is true as well of the lower windows of the better houses, which are guarded as strongly as those of the old palaces of

In most of the good houses, the handsomer room are in the second story, the lower being roughly paved with stone and used for the offices of the establishment. Entering through a huge portal, closed by double doors of thick mahogany, bolted and riveted with brass, one finds himself in a square court, around which doors open into various rooms on the ground while above a gallery or interior balcony runs all round the interior, and allows communication with the apart ments on the second story. The roof projects inward so far as to shelter this gallery, and the rain is in great part shed over into the inner area, in which were a lank or impluvium to be constructed, we should notice another close analogy to the old Pompeian houses.

In the broad entrance-arch stands usually the volante belonging to the family, and close by a flight of wide stone steps, railed with iron or heavy mahogany balustrade, gives access to the upper floor.

The apartments here are arranged in a form most

dis-imilar to anything seen in our Northern States Usually a large parlor occupies the front on the street separated from a room immediately in its rear, fronting on the court-yard, by three or four columns or arches the latter sometimes closed by iron gratings. From each end of the front parlor open the best chambers, by double doors ten feet high; others are provided around the gallery in the rear. The parlor opening on the court is usually the dining-room. All the inner walls are painted in a rough fresco, or papered to imitate it, to the hight of three or four feet, and the whole upper floor is usually paved with marble. A square piece of carpeting or large mat lies on one side, and on this are usually ranged fronting each other two lines of rocking chairs, articles of furniture which seem indipensable to the comfort of the Cuban ladies.

The whole interior arrangement of the houses made with a view to secure space and ventilation in this hot climate, and we need not be surprised that they differ so widely from ours, constructed with regard primarily to warmth. The apartments are far less separate and private than northern habits demand. Frequently the partition between the parlor and adjoining chambers reaches only to the top of the walls. while the roof being open, a large space is left above, through which every sound is perfectly audible from room to room, and the galleries and balconies inside and outside the courtyard permit almost every chamber to be scrutinized through its windows. The latter are usually quite without sashes, and only once during our stay in Cuba had we a glass window to our room. The grating excludes intruders, but if gazers also are to be kept out, it is necessary to shut out light and air also by a curtain or heavy shutter. We were obliged to shut our windows closely in this way at our hotels, for our apartment being usually on the ground floor we were visited not only by curious black and white faces at our window bars, but nightly by cats which entered through the gratings, upset our pitchers and bowls in the dark, and wailed horribly about our beds

We saw no fireplaces or chimneys, except of the latter a few which carried off the charcoal fumes from the kitchen ranges. The roofs are usually o tiles, but not unfrequently nearly flat terraces made of brick and cement, forming a pleasant place of family assemblage in the evening; though the Creoles are rather shy of exposing themselves, either to the air

There are few priests to be seen in the streets o Havana, and the reputation of the clergy in the island is very bad. The Government laid hands long since on the property of the Church, and its dignitaries enjoy but moderate incomes. Some of the ecclesiastical e fices have been converted to secular uses, among them an old Franciscan convent, on the Calle de Oficios, most massive and venerable-looking edifice of weatherstained coral rock, among the tall pillars and arches of which are piled great quantities of bales and boxes, I believe of goods, in custom-house bond. The choir above is yet unaltered: its floor of bright glazed tiles, and its walls surrounded by the heavy carved mahogany seats long occupied by the monks.

There are, however, many churches yet in use Havana. The Cathedral has an elaborate and striking front, with a good deal of architectural detail and carving in the drab coral rock, which in color and texture reminds one of the travertine of which St. Peter's and the Coliseum are built. It cuts easily when newly quarried (I saw laborers employed on a new building, hacking it into shape with blunt axes but bears the action of the weather well in this climate, and from the stained and mottled tints which it acquires, has the appearance of great age, and makes tempting subjects for the pencil or the brush. The interior of the Cathedral is Roman in style, like all the Cuban churches I have seen, the columns and arches whitewashed, and nothing splendid about it excepting a handsome mosaic marble pavement near the altar. On the wall is the monument to Columbus, a bust in

bas-relief, with a few lines of inscription. No better opportunity for a noble monument and epitaph could be imagined, than the erection of a memorial to the discoverer of the Western World; but both are here wretchedly feeble and inadequate. Among the other churches of Havana, some are impressive to the tranger, entering as we did the plain portal in the heavy blank wall, and standing at once in the half-seen interior, where a long aisle beneath tall rounded arches, bordered by shrines, paintings and figures, paltry on near approach, but effective at first glance, conducts the eye to the choir, where the Host stands surrounded by a bright array of silver and gilt ornaments, emblems and statuettes, glittering the rays of

hundred wax lights. Since the authoritative recognition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the Virgin occupies a position of even greater dignity than before in thes churches. Her image, standing on the crescent moon the serpent's head beneath her feet, is brightly illuminated on shrines in every church, and recalls t mind the lines of Milton, in his hymn on the Nativity

Peor and Baalim
Peorake their temples dim
With that thrice battered god of Palestine.
And mooned Asharoth,
Heaven's Queen and Mother both,
Now sits not girt with tapers' noisy shine."

The coincidence is striking-perhaps accidental; bu perhaps also this representation of the Virgin may have been derived, at first or second hand, like some other Christian emblems and usages, from Pagan an-

The streets of Havana are noisy. One would think that in so hot a climate people would be quiet, but, on the contrary, voices are loud and harsh. The streetcries are wonderfully inharmonious and lamentably drawling. Every one is compelled to hear the hourly howl of the watchman, making night hideous even under the starry sky of the tropics. This personage, equipped as a London watchman of the sixteenth cer tury may have been, with pike and lantern, at the clock-stroke takes up his stand at the corner of the street, collects his breath, and emits first a long whistle and then a dismal drawl, quite unintelligible, but re-puted to refer to the state of the weather, which being usually fair, or "sereno," has given to this brood o nightingales the popular name of "serenos." One of our young Americans was so captivated by this midnight melody as to attempt and achieve a very suc cessful imitation of it, for which he was appropriately rewarded with a night's lodging in the watchmen's

I was tempted to believe that the Cubans had no music in their souls from another circumstance. I heard some few attempts at whistling and singing, but all out of tune, and the only correct stave I heard sun; in the island was at the Hotel Comercio, at Matan zas, where some opera " artists" were staying.

The Fish Market is a standing sight at Havana, and is an interesting and curious one, both to the student in natural history and the ordinary spectator. Some of the fish, apparently of families related to our perch or sea bass, are of colors literally as brilliant as tho of tropical birds. Brilliant blue, crimson, green and gold cover their scaly sides, while some are banded with two or three tints, others spotted with blood-like drops. Curious eels and cuttlefish lie on the marble counter; young sharks are for sale, and pronounced "very good:" a pike-like fish, as long and almost as small as a broomstick, shows a most formidable array of teeth; rays and skates lie about in all their flat de formity, and there is one very curious fish (known occasionally, I believe, in our northern waters), shaped almost like a beechnut, with high shoulders, a flat belly and flat sides, tapering suddenly to a tiny tail which alone is movable, all his body being covered with polygonal plates of bone, not unlike the armor of "old-fashioned fishes" of Miller and Agassiz. No lobsters are seen here, but a large crustacean, much resembling them, except in its having long autenna or

The Fruit Market is another place to be visited. It includes also fowl and fish. Among the former are plenty of pigeon's of several varieties, woodpeckers a large crow-blackbird-like our large grakle, but with a powerful hooked beak-and herons. Evidently ome of our prejudices as to the varieties of birds fi for the table are not entertained here. Among the fruit I saw none really good, except the abundant or ange and the pineapple, not yet fully ripe. The mam-mee apple, the custard apple, the star apple and the sanote seemed pulpy, squashy fruits, and were not relished by our northern taste, habituated to the de cided flavor of cherries and plants, apples and pears. The banana, however, though not much liked by those who taste it for the first time, soon becomes a favorit

The Spanish troops are in great numbers. Their usual uniform is a suit of blue and white striped linen, the coat made like a sack, and a Panama hat with .
little red cockade on it. The plainness of this dress gives them the appearance of convicts to our eyes, an mpression aided by the closeness with which their hair is cropped. They are generally rather small-sized men, not of prepossessing features, though this is no more than what should be expected of the scapegraces and regues who form the rank and file of every regu-

We have not admired the physiognomy of the Cuban sepulation. The reader of Gil Bias, who remembers the French illustrations, will recall them often to mind as he meets the low, round foreheads, sly mouths, and leering, narrow eyes, which meet one's observation in many younger faces. The broad forehead, square firm lips and open eye of the better type of the Angle-Saxon face are not common here, though among the older men there are countenances of character and dignity. The women are often handsome, but it is generally merely a plump and youthful beauty, olive vain for that style of face, bright and full of character. harply moulded yet beautiful in its freshness and ani nation, which may so often be met with in every Northern village. In spite of their living a most inde lent, in-door life, they are generally fat. Why sedentary habits, which are supposed to make our Northers women so pale and thin, should produce a contrary effect on the Cubans, I cannot imagine, unless it is to be explained by the open character and ample ventilation

of their dwellings.

The Carnival was in progress while we were in Havana, but carried on without spirit. We saw but few maskers, and their gayety was of the mos forced and laborious description. This celebration is yearly on the decline, and must soon become extinct. Every one in Havana must drive on the Paseo, and walls, straight and smooth, ornamented with statuary and fountains (now dry), and bordered by shade-trees It was gay with people enjoying themselves, generally a volantes, which afford excellent opportunities for the display of ladies' dresses; but there were also barouches and some handsome carriages in English OWARGENA

THE Case of Passmore Williamson.—The action for damages brought against Judge Kane in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, was some time since argued upon demurrer. To the declaration claiming damages, Judge Kane put in five special pleas, setting forth his office, the proceedings which occurred and justifying his entire conduct. The plaintiff replied de injuria to these pleas, that the defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause. The Judge's counsel demurred specially to the replication on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The argument in demurrer was held in December. On Saturday, Judge Haynes gave notice that he decided against Judge Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the general issue, and will be tried some time during the present Summer.

-Liszt, the great planist, is now writing the music -Liszt, the great pianist, is now writing the music of a legend of St. Elizabeth; he is thinking over a symphony entitled "La Bataille de Huns;" he has just finished "L'Ideal," in honor of Schiller, and is writing, moreover, a mass, a legend, a cantata, the Sermon on the Mount, an oratorio, "Christ," and music for a poem by Frederick Ruckert.

-Dr. William Yates, who first introduced vaccina-tion into the United States, died at Morris, N. Y., on the 7th inst., at the age of 90 years. He was a na-tive of England, but arrived here in 1799.

KANSAS.

For once the Territorial authorities seem to be

From our Special Correspondent. LECOMPTON, R. T., April 1, 1857.

inadequate to the emergency. Under the immaculate Woodson we have had three weeks of comparative tranquillity, excelling in quietness the palmy days of Gov. Geary's "peace." I came here expecting to find a hidden plot in all this " masterly inactivity," and have found that a species of conservatism has assumed a mild, epidemic form. The fact is, the bogus Territorial Government, Federal Executive, and all, have been shaking in their boots. The Federal troops have gone, and the business of arresting Free-State men has ceased. We still hear an occasional growl, and the noise of "burnishing arms" from Border-Ruffiandom. but they come not; the grass has not grown, and I am not very sure that it would be a safe thing if it was. The little Pro-Slavery oasis in this whiskydrinking capital is like a "black diamond" in the desert of freedom. A very slight heaving of the po-litical elements would, in all human probability, blot it out from the map. The Pro-Slavery authorities appear to be profoundly impressed with these convictions. They are not a bit better than they have always been, but they are well aware that the Free-State men will not hesitate to fight if legalized outstate men will not bestate to light it legalized out-rages again begin. They are not exactly ready for a fight, at all events those in Lecompton are not. When they get a regiment of United States dra-goons on one side, and a Border-Ruffian brigade on

the other, they will play a different tune.

While some few of the Free-State men who still have a little faith in the late Governor, still look for his return, it is clearly evident that Gov. Geary himself, when he left, thought that he would not be al-lowed to come back, or was determined not to do so. The course he pursued, by having statements published in the St. Louis papers, has obtained for him the intense hatred of the Border Ruffians. He has "put his hand to the plow and looked back." He was too good to make a useful Border Ruffian, and had not nerve enough or love of right sufficient to make a great moral hero. He had too many masters to serve, and was too anxious to serve all of them. He made a convulsive effort to keep on the fair side of the Pro-Slavery mobocrats, an you may fancy them conning over and digesting his revelations at St. Louis. I had supposed they might feel anxious as to the effect of these revelations when poured into the ear of Buchanan by an old political friend. On the contrary, they seem to entertain no doubt but that they will get a Gov-

entertain no doubt but that they will get a Governor after their own heart next time.

According to the bogus law, the census to be taken was to have been concluded yesterday. I suppose it has been, but the facts are and will likely remain a mystery. We have, indeed, some very positive statements about it from the Pro-Slavery men. The census has proved that there are some contraction of the pro-slavery men. "three or four thousand majority of Pro-Slavery men," they assert. How they have been able to ob-tain so much information at so early a date is equally obscure with the means taken to ascertain the rela-tive strength of parties. It is utterly impossible that they can have had full or even very general returns from all parts of the Territory already, and the census-takers had nothing to do with the "majority" of the Pro-Slavery party; still I have no doubt but their lists will show something of the kind. No inconsiderable number of the Sheriffs and their deputies live in Missouri themselves, and that their ideas on the subject of Kansan citizenship should be rather mixed up is perfectly natural. That the census list will show a re urn like what is stated, is, I think, beyond doubt. The statements of the Pro-Slavery men in regard to it resemble the prediction of The Heston (Mo.) Reporter of March 29, 1855:

"Our minds are already made up as to the result of the election in Kansas to-morrow. The Pro-Slavery party will be triumphant, we presume, in nearly every precinct. Should the Pro-Slavery party fail in this contest, it will not be because Missouri has failed to

So far from being inclined to abandon their former So far from being inclined to abandon their former villainous course, the Constitutional election will be the most unmitigated piece of rascality. This census is a private pocket affair; the census-takers have it all their own way. An English tax-gatherer going into the indigo fields of the Indies to collect the tribute for his masters, is no more an interloping foreigner than these census-takers. Their mission not being general, every community has not occasion to complain of their visits; but where they have gone into the communities where gone, they have come into the communities where they were to take the census strangers to the peothey were to take the census strangers to the peo-ple; not of them nor accredited by them—the minions of usurping and foreign legislators, and the fit tools to do their bidding. The people look on them with suspicion and contempt, and they re-gard the people as enemies. The census law itself is a fraud, but it is a mere joke to the frauds growis a fraud, but it is a mere joke to the frauds grow-ing out of it. Not one-half of the old Free-State setthere are on the lists, while the emigration of this Spring, even the early part of it, is altogether ig-nored. Some days ago the census-taker came to my house in Lawrence, and positively declined to place on his list some gentlemen who were staying there, and who had been in the Territory before the 15th. Of this fact I am prepared to make an affidavit, and two other witnesses can prove it. I told him that I regarded the law under which he acted, the census, and his pretensions to being an officer, as purely bogus, and that I should not pay the slightest attenion to the farce of an election, but told him that so long as he acted as an officer under that w it was his business to see it faithfully carried out. He admitted he "had not seen the law, but said he had got his instructions from the County Court. I told him that the law required him to insert the names of all the "actual residents" be-tween the 1st of March and the 1st of April. He said that he was instructed to take no emigrants," and would take none who had not been here by the 15th inst. Neither was he "obliged to take all." He "was not going to hire a man who "knew everybody to hunt up people." To make this still more delicious, he replied, in answer to a question, that Johnson County and the one immehately south of it were "the most densely popusable lated counties in the Territory." I had told him that the law making these two counties each full districts was a contemplated fraud, and the above was his answer. I rejoined that he must be well was his answer. I rejoined that he must be well aware that these counties were in reserve, not yet open for settlement, and that there were not twenty-five legal voters in both. He said I "would see," and went off in a rage. The census-takers in these begus counties, in listing a few thousand Missourius, under the pretense that they have taken claims ins, under the precession in the Territory, can hardly be considered as falling within the rule of taking "transient emigrants," as ew of them were ever in the Territory, unless it was to fight or vote formerly. The impudence of this bogus efficial about "transicut emigrants" was more cool from the fact that he was mistaken, and had no means of knowing whether the parties re-ferred to had been in the Territory a week or a welvemonth.

The gallant Colonel Lane has again evaporated. The gaining County of the day after he got there and started for Nebraska in disguise. The Border Ruffians and the Pro-Slavery officials had no border Rumans and the Proceeds of the same in an no time to concort a scheme for his arrest, and, upon the whole. I think they will be glad to get rid of him. I do not think he will go far beyond the northern frontiers. He was advised to leave by many Free-State men, for fear his presence would be a pretext for disturbance. At all events he is gone, but it would not be a very difficult process for

him to come back again.

The census lists ought to have been posted up in The census lists ought to have been posted up in each precinct to-day. I have neither seen nor heard of its being done anywhere. It has not been done here. As they are only to remain up to the 10th instant, time is precious, or would be if it was the design to contest fraud. The County Court does not seem to have even determined where the precincts are to be, or how many. This is their duty under the Census act. Perhaps that will not be determined till after the first ten days of April contests. termined till after the first ten days of April expire What a great institution a bogus law is. It is only beat by a bogus officer, for whom making laws is superfluous. I want to examine all the most important of these lists if possible. I have no doubt but they will "a tale unfold."

According to the bonds given by the Free-State prisoners who were confined all last Summer for high treason, they are to appear next week in Le-compton for trial. The bogus law of last session

presumes to interfere with this, making them returnable to the Second District Court, instead of the First, and at such places as the Judge shall direct. But as Judge Lecompte is still here, clothed with the judicial ermine, it is quite likely that the bogus law, which merely provided for the deplorable contingency of his removal, thay be set aside. Next to the Free-State men the Tro-Slavery men have the smallest regard for these laws. They are never ele-

wated to their full stature until they fall under the dignifying vision of a President.

The resuscitated Jones, still Sherid in the flesh, has returned home. All of the objects of his recent Missouri mission have not been developed, but one startling one has been generously given to the public. As a benefactor of public morals Sam Jones has been raising money to build a penitentiary—not by subscription among the Border-Ruffians, they having as much as they can do to "carry on the war," but he has been borrowing on the credit of the Govern-I have been told that the Pro-Slavery firm of Majors & Russell agree to advance \$30,000 on the construction of a sufficient "Abolition" bird-cage. It is stated that pledges have been obtained from respensible parties in Washington that this loan will be promptly paid. That may be, but who authorized Bogus Sheriff Jones to go on such a financiering expedition !

A BOOK FROM GOV. GEARY.

The Chicago Tribune has the following statement. We presume the informant of that journal is Governor rman of Minnesota:

"We are told by a Democrat of unquestioned faithfulness to his party, kinself a Governor, that in a late conversation with Gov. Geary, he learned that that gentleman is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority, that in that book, when it is given to the country, the allegations of the Republican journals in relation to the fiendish atrocities practiced upon the Free-State men by their Border-Ruffian invaders will be not only confirmed, but fully proved. It will be stated that, during a trip on a much frequented road, soon after his arctual in the Territory, the Governor are the bodies of trendy-six membered Free-State men. Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the roadside to rot under the burning sun. Others had been scaped as Indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a bowieknite We are told by a Democrat of unquestioned faith-Others had been scaped as Indians scap their viewins. One was pinioned to a tree by a bowiekinfe driven through his heart into the solid wood at his back; on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other "Abolitionists." Some were buried just beneath the prairie sod, their hands and arms left sticking out of the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others, the nameless mutilations of wivest parts, which characterize the ferogenus low. been thrown. Upon others, the nameiess mutuations of private parts, which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indian, in the moment of victory, had been committed. In all cases, brutality seemed to have exhausted itself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead.

"Had these things appeared in the letters detailing that the second of the dead of the letters detailing that the second of the dead.

events in Kansas between May and November last, the journal publishing them would have been suspect-ed of exaggeration, even by its own political friends; yet more than one of the atrocities which the Governor will describe was written out by faithful correspon-dents for our columns, but we refused publication for

the reasons alleged above.

"What efforts may be made to suppress revelations like these, which will not only convict the Missourians and their allies of all that has been charged upon them, but the entire Border-Ruffian press of the North them, but the cause of complicity in, or criminal silence in regard to, these atrocities, we cannot tell. But if the Governor's present determination is adhered to, his will be the sensation-book of the senson. We await its appearance, knowing that it testimony cannot be questioned and that it ing that its testimony cannot be questioned, and that it will be a justification of Republicanism and a deserved and overwhelming rebuke of its opponents."

MEXICO.

From The N. O. Picayune of April 3.

The schooner James H. Toone, Capt. Pennington, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult., one week later. She brings eighty-five passengers, late employees on the Tehuantepec preliminary road, \$50,744 in specie, and mails from the City of Mexico to the 20th ult., four

Also, arrived vesterday, schooner W. W. Harkness, Capt. Peterson, from Tampico, with \$21,683 in specie and several days later intelligence from Northern Mexico. arrived last evening, the very latest, schooner

Our files of papers are to the 24th of March from the capital. The political and general news is of

Our files of papers are to the 24th of Anter to the capital. The political and general news is of nach interest and importance.

Intelligence of the rejection of the Forsyth treaties had reached the Government, and rumors of the same the people, creating considerable disappointment. It was difficult to convince the public mind of the fact,

so confident was it of their acceptance by our Govern-ment. We observe, in our files, no mention of the measures likely to be adopted by the Supreme Goventernt to relieve itself from its pecuniary embar-

rassments.

By special decree, the various executive officers of the Governments, heads of Departments, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Marshal and Governor of the Federal District, and Commander-in-Chief, took

15th ult., in the following words:
"I swear to guard and defend the political Constitu-tion of the Republic of Mexico, as framed by the Constituent Congress, and ratified the 6th of February,

The ceremony was very solemn and imposing the oath being administered by the President in person. Sijuro, I swear, responded all the dignitaries. Some employees of the Government who refused to take the oath were at once dismissed from office.

The new Constitution has been openly denounced in several of the metropolitan churches. It is said the Atchbishep who counseled, and the ecclesiastics who took part in the same, will be called to account for re-

Archbishep who counseled, and the ecclesiastics who took part in the same, will be called to account for resistance to the laws of the land.

With the promulgation of the new Constitution, the President had published a most elaborate address on the foreign and domestic relations of the Republic, in which he reviews at length the new treaties negotiated by Mr. Forsyth, and the pending difficulty with Spain, but no new facts are elicited. This misunderstanding with England, he thinks, will be annicably settled. With the rest of the world the Republic is at peace.

Violent disturbances have taken place in the Territical in the loss of many

With the rest of the world the Republic is at peace. Violent disturbances have taken place in the Territory of Tehuantepec, resulting in the loss of many lives. The Heroldo says they have seriously affected operations on the Isthmus, though the origin of the troubles had no connection with the Transit route. A section of the 1st Battalion of the National Guard and a picket of artillery, left Oaxaca on the 13th for the scene of the difficulty.

The Espagnal, the new paper in the Spanish interest, has been suspended by order of the Supreme

terest, has been suspended by order of the Supreme Government. Its closing articles are said to be very Our files contain no further discussion of the

violent. Our files contain no further discussion of the difficulty with Spain.

A pair of "frisky young mules," attached to the carriage of the American Minister, Mr. Forsyth, took fright on the 22d uit, while standing in the court-yard of his residence, and, "without waiting for the lady who was just about to step into it," dashed at full speed out of the gateway, with which they came in collision, leaving the carriage a perfect wreck. Formataky no one was in it.

innately no one was in it.

The Siglo mentions a rumor that the chief of Santa
Anna's emissaries is at present secreted at the capital.

PERSONAL.

-The recent decision of the Supreme Court is havng the effect to drive all thinking men in the Demo ratic ranks, who are not blinded by official station and prospects, into the Republican ranks. Among the recent accessions, we learn, is that of H. C. Simpson esq., late editor of The St. Lawrence Democrat, and more recently a stump speaker of the Buchaneers in New-Hampshire. Mr. S. has removed to Minnesota, where we hope his labor in the rank of Freedom will meet with success. -At a collection in aid of Kansas, recently taken

up in an Episcopal Church in Brookline, Mass., one individual—name not given—put into the box a roll of notes amounting to \$12,646.

-Willis S. Williams, for a number of years a conspicuous lawyer of St. Louis, died in that city on the 30th ult.

Dr. S. P. Hullihen, a popular physician of Wheel-ing, Va., who died in that city last week, was buried on Sunday, and his funeral is said to have been at-tended by from four thousand to six thousand persons. The Rev. Mr. Foster, the popular Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has resigned its office, to take effect the let of May, at which time he leaves for Kansas.

- The Springfeld Argus notices the death of Henry Brewer, aged 73, an old printer and resident of that place, who, with Timothy Ashley, published The Federal Spy newspaper as long age as 1800. For

Thirty years he was Crier of the Courts. Mr. Ashley pursued his art and calling in Beston till quite an old

-At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical So ciety, on Thursday evening, the Hon. Edward Everett presented a rare English manuscript, which he had received from Thomas Carlyle, containing memoran-dums relating to the Franklin family in England, pre-

vious to their removal to America.

- Matthias Plant Sawyer, of Boston, who died a

-Matthas Plant Sawyer, of Boston, who died a few days since, leaving a fortune of half a million dollars, gave a legacy of \$5,000, the interest for ever togo to the purchase of books for the Free Library of Newburyport. We hear that among his other legacies is a house in Boston and \$60,000 to a lady formerly of Newburyport, and \$50,000 more to a child of that lady. A pertrait of Senator Douglas, the "Little Giant, has been precured for all the "Little Giant."

has been procured for the gallery of portraits in Canandaigus Court House. Douglas read law in Canandaigua.

The oldest person at the recent festival of the

—The oldest person of the recent results of the Sons of Connectiont, at the Revere House in Boston, was Joseph T. Buckingham, formerly of The New-England tindary and The Boston Convert. This veteran editor is seventy-eight vers old. Mr. Buckingham has resided in or near Boston since February 1800; the first day he arrived he heard Fisher Ames prenounce a culory on George Washington, who died a few weeks before. —The Hon, Edward Everett has gone to St. Louis.

—The Hon. Edward Exercit has gone to St. Louis, where he has appointments to deliver an address on the eccasion of the foundation of the Washington University of the State of Missouri, and also to repeat his oration on the Character of Washington.

his oration on the Character of Washington.

—Col. J. E. Gowen of Boston, the contractor for raising the sunken fleet at Sevastopol, will leave Liverpool soon, whence he will proceed overland to the scene of his operations. Two vessels, containing the machinery and equipments necessary for the work, will shortly leave Philadelphia for Sevastopol.

— Mr. Nathaniel Willis, father of N. P. Willis and of "Fanny Fern," who has been in the editorial har-ness for the long period of 54 years, has recently sold his paper, The Youth's Companion, and is now an as-sociate editor instead of sole conductor of that journal. secinte editor instead of sole commerce of the format format. Mr. W. has started three newspapers, which are continued to this day, viz: The Eastern Argus, at Portland: The Recorder, and The Youth's Computation, published in Boston.

- The Rev. Dr. Peabody of Portsmouth has been invited to deliver the Commencement Address before the literary societies of Bowdoin College in August

next.

— There is in press a new volume of poems by Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama," and now Secretary to the University of Edinborough.

— The Rev. Theodore Parker has been invited by the students to deliver the Annual Address to the gradule of the Parker of the Annual Address to the gradule. uating class in the Divinity School of Harvard University, but the faculty put a veto on the invitation.

- The report that the Rev. Samuel R. Ward, the black preacher, has been sent to a penal colony for forgery, is contradicted. He is preaching with great success in Jamaica, West Indies, and has sent for his -Mrs. James K. Polk has presented to the Tenne

-Mrs. James K. Polk has presented to the Fennisee Historical Society a set of curiosities which have been in her possession for some time. Among them are a blue pitcher, used at the Indian Council at Hopewell in 1785, originally the property of Oken. shau-tah, the King of the Cherokees: and Indian pipe presented to President Polk by the head chief of the Winnebagoes, and a piece of oak from the old frigate -Mr. S. Wells Williams. Secretary of the United

—Mr. S. Wells Wilhams, Secretary of the United States Legation, has just completed a portable dictionary of the Chinese language, an octavo of 900 pages, on which he has bestowed much labor for seven years past. It contains only the most common characters, in order to make it portable, former dictionaries being so large that their use has been confined to the study. This will enable people to read common

MARINE AFFAIRS. REDUCTION IN FARE.

On and after to-day, the fare to Boston, by the Stonington, Fall River and Norwich Steamboat Lines, will be four dollars instead of five.

FOR EUROPE. The Asia will sail to-day for Liverpool, with about 120 passengers and \$300,000 in specie. The Ariel for Southampton, and City of Manchester for Liverpool, sail to-morrow.

The United States ship Falmouth was spoken at sec on the 11th of March, in lat. 6 45 S., lon. 34 42, then out 42 days from New-York, bound to Rio. The ship had very boisterous weather to the line. All were well on board, and there had not been a case of sickess since the ship left here.

MISSING. The British screw-steamer Tempest, Capt. Morris. which sailed from this port for Glasgow, on the 13th of February, had not arrived at her destination on the 28th ult. Some anxiety begins to be felt for her safety. She had but one passenger on board.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

A letter from the first officer of the ship Great Republic, written after the arrival of the ship at San Francisco, save:

Francisco, says:

"Our passage out is considered here a most splendid triumph, and people crowd down to the dock in thousands to see 'the monster.' Considering the light weather, which, with scarcely any variation, we experienced after crossing the Equator in the Atlantic, the run is certainly the quickest and most remarkable ever yet made. As it is, we think we stand number three in the record of quick passages from New-York to San Francisco, and I do not believe that our run from New-York to the Equator will ever be approached, much less be beaten, by any ship that now floats on salt water. I have logged her on two occasions as high as 19 knots, ship running with the wind a beam under skysails, royal staysails and fore and maintopmast studding sails. She is very easy, and chafes aloft less than any vessel I ever saw. Not a crack can be found on the paint between decks, even in the joints of the beams and knees, and they say here that no cargo was ever delivered in California looking so bright and clean and so entirely free from damage of any kind. Our run to the Equator in the Atlantic, from New-York, was 15 days and 19 hours; to the Equator in the Pacific, 72 days, and to San Eventices 21 days. The sein has not leaked as much to the Equator in the Pacific, 72 days, and to San Francisco 91 days. The seip has not leaked as much water on the passage out as we have used for the

THE SCHNOONER SARAH F. BIRD. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The undersigned acknowledge the following

additional denations for relieving the families left des titute by the loss of the schooner Sarah S. Bird:

titute by the loss of the schooner Sarah S. Bird:
Amount stready acknowledged.

deged.

4: 465 Everett & Brown.

Grinnell, Mintorn & Co.

Williams & Guion.

50 S. Thompson's Nephew.

Williams & Guion.

50 Struver, Rohl & Co.

40 Winterhoff, Piper & Co.

Benj. Blossom & Son.

10 Lengaged Valle & Co.

25 J. M. Ceballos.

Howes & Co.

10 Shiff, Bros. & Co.

10 F. Cousinery & Co.

10 F. Cousinery & Co.

11 B. Cousington.

Meyer & Stocken.

12 Georg. Walle & Co.

13 Georg. Walle & Co.

14 Becker & Graeve.

15 P. Pavenstedt & Schulleng Eyer.

15 P. Pavenstedt & Schulleng Eyer. 10 macher... 10 Three Bells... 20 C J & F W Coggill... 10 Sundry Cash... Henry Eyre
Morewood & Co...
Moller & Riers
S. W. Lewis & Co...
P. J. Nevius & Sons...
Sackett, Belcher & Co...

10 Total..... 62,178 In addition to the amounts received by us, the Board of Underwriters have contributed fifteen hundred dolars, the several Marine Insurance Companies fourteen hundred, and about three hundred subscribed through outside influences, making a total of about five thouand three hundred dollars.

The list we have returned to the Relief Committee of the Board of Underwriters, (Ellwood Walter esq. Treasurer,) who will be most happy to receive further donations thereto. POILLON & LE COUNT.

[By Telegraph].

Sandy Hook, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The schooner John Frederick, Soule master, four days from Philadelphia, with coal to Boston, came ashore on Sandy Hook this morning at 2 o'clock, during the north-east gale, a thick fog prevailing at the time. The crew were saved by the great efforts of Mr. Cummings, operator at the telegraph station, and Mr. Farrell, manager of the news yacht of the Associated Press.

ciated Press.

Nosfolk, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The schooner Home, from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports the schooner Delaware, of and from Edgartown, lost in a white squall in ion. 66, lat. 17. The captain and crew of the Delaware took to the boats and arrived at Ponce on the 18th uit. The Home brought three of the crew here.

St. Lovis, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The steamer Rescue sunk on the 18th inst. thought

Sr. Louis, Thessay, April 14, 1857.

The steamer Rescue sunk on the 10th inst., through
coming in collision with the Rock Island bridge. Sev
eral other steamers have also been injured from the
same cause since the resumption of navigation.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE AT ALFRED To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your article of the 4th of April on the flan-

cial management of our State, in regard to Colleges,

&c., you have fallen into error as to matters of fact in regard to at least two matters of interest. You say: Why are so many colleges founded ? Why are excellent academies, like that of the Seventh Day Baptists at Alfred, transformed into feeble and starveling colleges? We answer—As a pretext for knocking at the doors of the State Treasury," &c. You are mistaken in supposing that the Academy at Alfred has been "transformed" at all. It has undergone no change whatever, except that in some sight degree its course of studies has been altered. The University is a new and independent institution. You are also in error as to the reasons that have mpelled us to ask a Charter for an institution of a higher grade than any we now have access to. All of the Colleges of the country now in operation are, by their location or the manner in which they are conducted, beyond the reach of those who observe the seventh day of the week, whether as teachers or pupils, in so far as regards equality of privileges. This has weighed heavily upon us. Those who might make teachers of a high order are lost to ourselves and the wedd. Our children in past years have had either to be shut out from educational advantages of a grave and serious character, which but few comparatively have been able to cope with. Under these circumstances, a choice between two counces was left us; either to be the perpetual slaves of our misfortunes or to strike for deliverance. The latter has been done, and thus far an abundant success has attended the effort. A higher inspiration, then, greites to took our subject to the perpetual slaves of the strick for the latter has been done, and thus far an abundant success has attended the effort. A higher inspiration, then, greites Alfred has been "transformed" at all. It has under

has been done, and thus far an abundant success has attended the effort. A higher inspiration, then gardes us to action than you suppose; one which, we believe, when fully appreciated by you, will receive the aid of your powerful influence.

Our University will be conducted upon the most liberal principles, affording equal educational facilistics to both sexes and to those of all creeds.

Alfred Centre, April 8, 1852.

Remarks.-We did not mean to be understood as implying that the Alfred Academy would be merged in the proposed College, but only that the leading spirits of the former would necessarily and properly be absorbed into and take control of the latter. Nor did we mean to say that there were no good reasons, in the eyes of the prime movers, for the transformation proposed. But we did and do say that the unwise facility wherewith successive Legislatures have given the People's money to establish new or uphold tottering colleges is one main cause of their excessive multiplication; and we olemnly protest against such appropriation of the

SEWING AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION. Sin: Strange as the assertion may seem, very fee

romen know how to sew. Consequently, those in m erate circumstances hire work, which they might do themselves (extravagant), or do it slowly and poorly (shiftless). The poor do worse still; their sewing is unskillfully done, garments badly cut, much is wasted unskillfully done, garments badly cut, much is wasted or wears poorly—for want of skill in cutting and making. One of the greatest difficulties of a housekeeper is to find those who can sew well. There is as much in sewing skillfully and rapidly as in working at any other trade. A good seamstress can almost always find employment, and can earn a good support. Those so poorly paid, generally do poor work. Often and so poorly paid, generally do poor work. Often and often I could give a woman work, but she is incapable of doing it. I have looked about for a remedy for this—have thought of a system of severing schools, but the undertaking looked too formidable; there is little hope of improvement, as things now are. The are ignorant, and so the children go untaught.

are ignorant, and so the children go untaught.

Sewing machines are not much to the purpose. There will always be plenty of work left, and the work of a family needs a good human machine. The best remedy I can devise, is to have seeing taught regularly in our public schools, if we can only convince the men in charge of the importance of it. For the mass of girls taught in them, it is vastly more important than anything beyond the rudiments of education.

I believe men think women sew by instinct—but it is a said mistake. Reading and writing are quite as apt to "come by nature." Very truly, M. A. F.

THE HOOP QUESTION.

Sin: I see the cooking controversy is rather subiding, and the subject of hoops taking its place, therefore I thought I would say a word in their behalf. I think I can fully agree with the "wife and mother and "country girl" in regard to their greatly diminishing the weight of skirts, which it is necessary for us to wear in order to dress so as to feel willing to venture out against our strong winds. And then with how much more ease we can walk in a medium-sized hooped skirt, as every one who has ever worn them will readily testify—than we can with our drapery hanging around our ankles, if we should happento get a little belated in starting for church, and find it necessary totry to accelerate our speed. I would advise every ladyespecially those above the medium hight-to wear & reasonable-sized hooped skirt; but do not go into the extreme of the fashion, which I detest as much as some of the gentlemen do. It will make your outside drapery hang much more gracefully, adding much to

Now, Sir, though you have made some spicy remarks in regard to hoops, I am inclined to think that you would agree with me, if you would give your honest sentiments. Yours respectfully, M. W. S.

MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

our form and figure.

Siz: I noticed in your Weekly of April 4 an article on making sugar, over the signature of "Forest." Now, Sir, I am but a small specimen of Vermont, but I should think that your correspondent had not waked up more than twice since the days of yore. Why he up more than twice since the days of yore. Why; he talks about boiling sap in caldron kettles! Now, I have a caldron kettle set in my sugar house, and it answers very well for boiling soap and hog-feed; but I should as soan think of taking a journey on a wheelbarrow as of boiling sap in it. For fifteen or twenty years we have used in this region an article we call pans, and I may as well describe them here as anywhere. They may be made either of cast or sheetiren, about four feet long on the bottom and two feet wide, and six inches deep, flaring from the bottom to the top, and set on top of the arch, so that the fire cannot come in contact with the sides. In using the pans we save about one half of the wood, besides making much nicer sugar.

"Forest" also speaks of gathering sap in a hogs-

pans we sugar.

"Forest" also speaks of gathering sap in a hogehead with one head out. Now, with us, it would look
quite ludicrous to see a man hauling around a hogehead when he could not get more than a barrel in it.
We use tight casks, and turn the sap in at the bang
through a large funnel made of wood. Thus we draw head when he could not get more than a barrel in it. We use tight casks, and turn the sap in at the bang through a large funnel made of wood. Thus we draw it full, and then we can pump it out or draw it of otherwise. Your correspondent also says, in a good season, he can make from his two hundred trees thirty or forty gallous of nice molasses. He seems to have forgotten that the same molasses could have been made into sugar, and that each gallon would have made from eight to ten pounds of nice sugar, if he had known haw to make it. It may be stirred off dry, and made about as nice as the second or third quality of coffee sugar, or it may be made into cakes. I have sugar in my house now that I have no doubt would have brought in your market, early in the season, twenty or twenty-five cents per pound. "Forest' speaks of the quantity that he can make—which, it appears, would not be over three or four hundred pounds from his two hundred trees. I have made in my works four pounds for every tree; but this, I confess, is rather more than usual; but three pounds to a tree is not an extra yield in a good season. In gathering and unloading my sap I use two horses and a cask that holds about 2½ barrels. This is drawn upon a little rise of ground close to my sugar-house, and then drained off into my holder by means of a tin conductor. Thence it is carried to the pan heads of a fancet and spout. A LOVER of MPROVENENT.

A LETTER FROM MR. OLE BULL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I have noticed in several of the public papers statement to the effect that I have lost nothing by purchases of land in this country, but have actual sent large sums to Norway for investment. I keep